

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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JARRIEL SCOTT,

Plaintiff,

v.

WARDEN, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:22-cv-00402-MMD-CSD

ORDER

**I. SUMMARY**

Plaintiff Jarriel Scott brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress constitutional violations that he claims he suffered while incarcerated at Northern Nevada Correctional Center. (ECF No. 1-1.) On September 15, 2022, the Court ordered Scott to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$402 filing fee on or before November 15, 2022. (ECF No. 3.) The Court warned Scott that the action could be dismissed if he failed to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* with all three documents or pay the full \$402 filing fee for a civil action by that deadline. (*Id.* at 3.) That deadline expired and Scott did not file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, pay the full \$402 filing fee, or otherwise respond.

**II. DISCUSSION**

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. See *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th

1 Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to  
2 dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the public's  
3 interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to manage its docket;  
4 (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of  
5 cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *See In re*  
6 *Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting  
7 *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

8 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation  
9 and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Scott's  
10 claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal  
11 because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing  
12 a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542  
13 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of  
14 cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

15 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can  
16 be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider  
17 dismissal. *See Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining  
18 that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order  
19 does not satisfy this factor); *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th  
20 Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that  
21 “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives prior to disobedience of the court's  
22 order as satisfying this element[,]” *i.e.*, like the “initial granting of leave to amend coupled  
23 with the warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,]” have been “eroded” by *Yourish*).  
24 Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a  
25 case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779  
26 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this action cannot realistically proceed until and  
27 unless Scott either files a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pays  
28 the \$402 filing fee for a civil action, the only alternative is to enter a second order setting

1 another deadline. But the reality of repeating an ignored order is that it often only delays  
2 the inevitable and squanders the Court's finite resources. The circumstances here do not  
3 indicate that this case will be an exception: there is no hint that Scott needs additional  
4 time or evidence that he did not receive the Court's order. Following the Court's order,  
5 Plaintiff filed a document that appears to state that Plaintiff is being subjected to cruel and  
6 unusual punishment. (ECF No. 4.) This document does not request an extension to file a  
7 complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, and Plaintiff did not file any other  
8 document suggesting that Plaintiff needed more time to comply with the Court's order.  
9 Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these circumstances. So  
10 the fifth factor favors dismissal.


### 11 **III. CONCLUSION**

12 Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they  
13 weigh in favor of dismissal.

14 It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on  
15 Scott's failure to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the  
16 full \$402 filing fee in compliance with the Court's September 15, 2022, order.

17 The Clerk of Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly and close this case.  
18 No other documents may be filed in this now-closed case. If Scott wishes to pursue his  
19 claims, he must file a complaint in a new case.

20 DATED THIS 23<sup>rd</sup> Day of November 2022.

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23 MIRANDA M. DU  
24 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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